

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

BRAZIL

PERNAMBUCO-Sanitary Conditions-Plague and Smallpox

Consul Griffiths reports, December 3:

The prevailing diseases at Pernambuco are smallpox, tuberculosis, and malaria. Yellow fever, plague, leprosy, and beriberi occur occasionally. There were 12 deaths from bubonic plague from July 1 to October 31, 1910. Smallpox appears to be epidemic and to exist in the most virulent form. The same conditions with regard to smallpox are stated to have been present for years past. During the month of September 177 deaths from smallpox were reported. The total number of deaths from smallpox reported from July 1 to October 31 is 573.

ECUADOR

GUAYAQUIL-Plagueland Yellow Fever

Passed Asst. Surg. Parker, reports December 5:

The following information was received from the director of public health:

Month of November, 1910

Plague.—During the month of November, 1910, there were reported 104 new cases of plague, with 45 deaths, a decrease of 64 as compared with the previous month. The disease is generally disseminated throughout the city, but the season is approaching when it may be expected to disappear. A considerable decrease in the number of fleas is observed. The months of August, September, October, and November are the months when fleas prevail to a much larger extent than in the other months of the year, so that it is not surprising that with the advent of plague these months should show a definite relation to the prevalence of the epidemic.

Yellow fever.—During the month of November there were reported

18 new cases of yellow fever, with 8 deaths.

The total number of deaths from all causes during the month was 310. For the same period in 1909 there were reported 368 deaths from all causes. The estimated population of Guayaquil is 70,000.

HAWAII

HONOLULU-Smallpox on Steamship from Manzanillo

Chief Quarantine Officer Ramus reports, January 3, the occurrence of 3 cases of smallpox on steamship Kiho Maru from Manzanillo.

Smallpox at Puuene, Maui!

Doctor Ramus reports, January 4:

Ten additional cases of smallpox are reported at the detention camp at Puuene, Maui. The patients are Filipinos.